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No. 1.

[This Work shows the entire Principles of SOUND SOUND, and is the only one that is needed by the educated. The works on the system mentioned herein will contain valuable Lessons on Pronunciation.]

Sound Sound:

A SYSTEM OF SPELLING BY SOUND, WITHOUT
ALTERING OR ADDING TO
THE LETTERS OF THE OLD ALPHABET.

SOUND SOUND has to do with the PRESENT condition of the English Language, not one letter of which is altered, nor are any new ones added.

Spelling by SOUND SOUND is as unmistakeable as a guide to pronunciation as is the first rule of Arithmetic in determining what number any combination of figures represents. Without a system possessing this completeness there can be no Natural Plan of Reading by Sound.

Children and those of a more advanced age are taught to read on the SOUND SOUND system in a few hours. It follows, then, that by the use of ordinary Spelling and Reading Books (but with the insertion immediately above each word of the mode of spelling it by the SOUND SOUND system), persons, children included, may, with the few hours' instruction spoken of, TEACH THEMSELVES TO READ. Those who can read tolerably well, may, by the same plan, improve themselves; whilst persons proficient in reading, may derive great advantage by learning the pronunciation of Scientific Terms, &c. It is proposed to publish Elementary and other Works on this basis (giving, of course, in the advanced ones the pronunciation of the more complex words only); also Cards, each one containing Scientific and Technical Terms special to a particular study.

1874.

PUBLISHED BY C. W. PRICE,

5, BOWLE'S ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

May be had, post free, of Mr. Price (as above) for 13 penny stamps.

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THE 23 Old Letters.

4 Compound Letters.

In spelling, speak each of the four
as a Single Letter.

SOUND SOUND

AND

STOPS THAT STOP:

A SYSTEM OF SPELLING BY SOUND, WITHOUT
ALTERING OR ADDING TO
THE LETTERS OF THE OLD ALPHABET;

AND

A NEW SYSTEM OF PUNCTUATION—NOT A MERE
DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE USE OF STOPS.

1874.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

May be had, post free, for 13 penny stamps, of the Author,
Mr. C. W. Price, 5, Bowle's Road, Old Kent Road, London.

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THE SOUND SOUND ALPHABET.

23 LETTERS of the OLD ALPHABET (c, q, and x LEFT OUT).

A a
B b
D d
E e
F f
G g
H h
I i
J j
K k
L l
M m
N n
O o
P p
R r
S s
T t
U u
V v
W w
Y y
Z z

Called *GEA*, as in *Goat* (Got).
Called *HE*, as in *Hat* (Hat).†

* * All these Letters have the powers they properly possess in the Old Alphabet, notwithstanding five of their names are altered. In fact, with the exception of the five Short Vowels and zh the same may be truthfully said of all the other Letters of this system.

Called *WE*, as in *Wife* (Wif).†
Called *YE*, as in *Yes* (Yes).†
Called *ZAY*, as in *Zeal* (zel).†

* This letter is not called *jee*, but *gea*. Its Name is heard in the three first letters of the word *Gear*.

† These letters are called *he*, *we*, and *ye*, like the personal pronouns.

† Letter *zay* is uniform in sound with Letters *jay* and *kay*.

☞ *r* is both a Vowel and a Consonant; therefore, in Sound Sound, both Vowel and Consonant are represented alike.

Ch ch...
Sh sh...
Th th...
Zh zh...

4 Compound Letters. Utter each of the four as a Single Letter.

Called CHEE. Uniform in sound with *dee*. Heard in Chin.

Called ESH. Uniform in sound with *em*. Heard in Shot.

Called ETH. Uniform in sound with *em*. Heard in Thin.

Called ZHAY. Uniform in sound with *kay*. Heard in Vizhun.

* * Although C is not used as a letter it is retained for use in Ch.

5 Short Vowels. ☞ These are represented by "Thin" Letters.

* * The Names of our present five Vowels (the Long ones) are distinctly sounded at the beginning of the following words, as may be easily heard:—*a-gents e-vict i-rish, o-verlooking u-tility. The Short Vowels must have Names. Unless they have there cannot be a system of Spelling by Sound. The only names they can have are to be found at the beginning of the five following words:—*

A a...
E e...
I i...
O o...
U u...

As heard at the beginning of the word	a-void	a-void
"	e-legant	e-legant
"	i-niquity	i-nikwete
"	o-perating	o-perating
"	u-pon	u-pon

4 Diphthongs. ☞ Utter each of the 4 as a single letter.

Au au...
Oi oi...
Oo oo...
Ou ou...

Called AU, as heard in *Autumn* and *Caught* (Autum and Kaut).

Called OI, as heard in *Oil* and *Coil* (Oile and Koil).

Called OO, as heard in *Boot* and *Ooze* (Boot and Ooz).

Called OU, as heard in *Outrage* and *House* (Outraj and Hous).

SOUND SOUND.

[SOUND SOUND has been effectually protected by Registration. Mr. Price (who is a practical Printer) will treat for the production of any special Books, &c., founded on the system. He will also be thankful for any suggestions which may be sent to him concerning it. Address, Mr. C. W. Price, 5, Bowle's Road, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.]

SOUND SOUND is founded on twenty-three Letters of the Common Alphabet and thirteen New ones.

No system of Spelling by Sound can possibly be invented without altering the names of g, h, w, y, and z. This has, therefore, been done, and in the "Sound Sound First Reading Book" THESE LETTERS DESCEND BELOW the LINE, for the purpose of pointing out the alteration in their NAMES. (See page 47.)—These Descending Letters are not used in the other works of the system.

ch, sh, th, zh.—As each of these Compound Sounds, by present usage, is REPRESENTED BY h ADDED TO ANOTHER LETTER, the same plan has been retained in Sound Sound, and, WHETHER THE LETTER TO WHICH h IS ADDED IS A CAPITAL OR SMALL LETTER, AN h WITH A DOT BELOW IT IS USED.—For each of these Compound Sounds a SINGLE NAME is necessary, and such has been supplied in Sound Sound.

For the five Short Vowels needed to convey the "Light" or Short Vowel Sounds "Thin" Letters are used; while Thick ones are used for all the other letters. Light Letters, therefore, show the "Light" or Short Vowel Sounds, Thick Letters the "Thick" or Long Vowel Sounds. Mr. Price has originated this consistent manner of indicating the Short Vowels.—The want of a method to instruct persons in the palpable NAMES of the Short Vowels has, to the present time, formed the greatest drawback to the introduction of a popular Alphabet of Sound. Mr. Price has overcome this hitherto formidable difficulty by taking the first syllable of a word, and MAKING THE SHORT VOWELS SPEAK THEIR OWN SOUNDS, for the reason that they constitute the whole of such syllable, on the general principle that, "a consonant between two vowels must form a part of the next syllable." (See the information about Short Vowels on the Alphabet page).

Four necessary Diphthongs (au, oi, ou, oo—each having a SINGLE SOUND) form part of the Sound Sound Alphabet.

r IS BOTH A LONG VOWEL AND A CONSONANT. This may seem ridiculous, but an eminent lexicographer said so more than eighty years ago, and all the others who treated of orthoepy since have indicated the same sound, although not naming it. Not the slightest difficulty will, in any case, be found in determining which of the two it is, nor is it ever necessary to know. It has the exact same sound in each case; hence the same form of letter is used—the ordinary r. Here is the sound of VOWEL r:—Rnt, Frther (Aunt, Father). In the word Frther the first r is a vowel and the latter a consonant.

WRITING IN THE SOUND SOUND SYSTEM.

No system is at all equal to Sound Sound for conveying Written Instruction in the sounds of words, which it will accomplish with the most unerring accuracy. To be able to do so it is simply necessary to provide for the representation of the Compound Letters and Short Vowels.

As regards the Compound Letters—simply cross the h in each of them.

The Short Vowels must differ from the Long ones. The following plan is recommended by Mr. Price. Use the ordinary written a, e, i, o, u for the Short Vowels, and these letters as written in the first line for the Long ones. The first series of letters in the second line is intended for the Capital Short Vowels, the second series for the Capital Long ones.

[See Remarks at page 13, as to the use of the Pen for inserting Black Full Points, &c., in Printed Matter, which may be used for the same service in Writing.]

* * The *Sound Sound Spelling* on this page and the two next pages should be studied four different ways. In this page, for instance, *spell* :—

For Sounds of Consonants going before Vowels—

{ 1.—First line across, bat, bet, bib, bog, but. Same with the other lines.

{ 2.—First column down, bat, dad, fan, &c. Same with the other columns.

Then leave out the First Consonant of each Word, and—

For Sounds of Vowels going before Consonants—

{ 3.—First line across, at, et, ib, og, ut. Same with the other lines.

{ 4.—First column down, at, ad, an, &c. Same with the other columns.

Act on the same plan with the two next pages.

CONSONANTS AND SHORT VOWELS.

Bat	bet	bib	bog	but	Bat bet bib bog but.
at	et	ib	og	ut	
Dad	def	did	dot	duv	Dad deaf did dot dove.
ad	ef	id	ot	ove	
Fan	feh	fig	fog	fun	Fan fetch fig fog fun
an	etch	ig	og	un	
Gash	get	giv	god	gum	Gash get give God gum.
ash	et	ive	od	um	
Hav	hem	hip	hot	hush	Have hem hip hot hush.
ave	em	ip	ot	ush	
Jam	jem	jig	jon	jug	Jam jem jig john jug
am	em	ig	ohn	ug	
Kaj	ken	kid	kot	kuf	Cadge ken kid cot cuff
Cadge	en	id	cot	cuff	
Lad	lej	lid	lok	luv	Lad ledge lid lock love.
ad	edge	id	ock	over	
Maj	men	mis	mob	much	Madge men mis mob much.
adge	en	iss	ob	uch	
Nag	ned	nit	nor	nun	Nag ned knit nor nun.
ag	ed	it	or	un	
Pan	peg	pith	pol	pun	Pan peg pith poll pun
an	eg	ith	oll	un	
Rash	red	rid	rod	run	Rash red rid rod run
ash	ed	id	od	un	
Sad	set	sir	sot	such	Sad set sir sot such
ad	et	ir	ot	uch	
Tan	ten	tif	tom	tuch	Tan ten tiff tom touch
an	en	iff	om	ouch	
Van	vend				Van vend
an	end				
Wag	web	with	wosh	wun	Wag web with wash one
ag	eb	ith	ash	un	
Yan-ke	yel		yot		Yankee yell yacht
an-kee	ell		acht		
Zest	zink				Zax zest zinc
est	ink				
Chap	ches	chin	chop	chum	Chap chess chin chop chum
ap	ess	in	op	um	
Sham	shel	shin	shot	shut	Sham shell shin shot shut.
am	ell	in	ot	ut	
Thank	theft	thin	thong		Thank theft thin thong
ank	eft	in	ong		
That	them	this	thus		That them this thus
at	em	is	us		

SEE EXPLANATION ON THE TOP OF PAGE 4.

In works printed on the *Sound Sound* system, the First Reading Book excepted, Descending Letters will not be used.

The Descending Letters are used on this Spelling Page and the one preceding as a reminder that each of the four Old Alphabet Letters altered in name by Mr. Price, and each of the four Compound Letters to which he has given names, is, when used for spelling, to be uttered as a *single sound*.

CONSONANTS AND LONG VOWELS.

Bab	bem	bil	bord	Babe	beam	bile	board
abe	eam	ile	oard				
Das	der	dis	dot	Dace	dear	dice	dote duke
ace	ear	ice	ote				yuke
Fat	fer	fif	fom	Fate	fear	fife	foam fume
ate	ear	ife	oam				yum
Gav	ges	gid	got	Gave	geese	guide	goat
ave	eece	uide	oat				
Hat	hej	hid	hov	Hate	hedge	hide	hove
ate	edge	ide	ove				
Jal	jer		jon	Jail	jeer	joan	
ail	eer		oan				
Kaj	kel	kit	kol	Cage	keel	kite	coal eure
cage	eel	ite	coal				cure
Las	len	lit	lof	Lace	lean	light	loaf.
ace	ean	ight	oaf.				
Mam	met	mis	mod	Maim	meat	mice	mode mule
aim	eat	ice	ode				yule
Nal	net	nis	not	Nail	neat	nice	note
ail	eat	ice	ote				
Paj	pet	pil	pol	Page	peat	pile	pole pure
age	eat	ile	ole				yare
Raj	rech	ris	rom	Rage	reach	rice	rome.
age	each	ice	ome				
Saf	set	sit	sop	Safe	seat	sight	soap
afe	eat	ight	oap				
Tap	teth	tit	ton	Tape	teeth	tight	tone tube.
ape	eeth	ight	one				yube
Vag	vel	vis	vog	Vague	veal	vice	vogue
ague	eal	ice	ogue				
Waf	wed	wid	wov	Waif	weed	wide	wove
aif	eed	ide	ove				
Ya	yer		yor	Yea	year	yore	your
ea	ear		ore				our
	zel		zon	Zeal	zone		
	eal		one				
Chas	chep	chid	choz	Chase	cheap	chide	chose chew
aso	cap	ide	ose				ew
Shav	shep		sho	Shave	sheep	show	
ave	eep		ow				
Than	thef	thi	thol	Thane	thief	thigh	thole
ano	ief	igh	ole				
Thar	thes	thin	thos	There	these	thine	those
ere	ese	ine	ose				

* * In the three pages on which the **SOUND SOUND Spelling System** is exemplified, some combinations of sound are left blank. It does not, in every case, follow that the proper ones for insertion have no existence. In some cases Mr. Price did not trouble to search for the requisite word; while, in certain instances, the small space available, **IN WIDTH**, was not sufficient for its insertion.

CONSONANTS AND DIPHTHONGS.

Faun	foil	fool	foul	††† It will be observed that
Haud	hoist	hoof	houl	Letters descending below the Line
Jau	joist	joos		are not used in this specimen of the
Kauz	koin	koon	kouz	<i>Sound Sound</i> Spelling System.
Laun	loin	look	loud	Mr. Price considered it unneces-
Paun	poiz	poop	pouch	sary to give here Examples o
Yaul		yooth		these four Diphthong in unity ^f
Shaul		shoot	shout	with all the Consonants.

* * The spelling of these words should be practised the four different ways mentioned on page 4.

KEY TO THE FOREGOING SPELLING.

Fawn foil fool foul Hord hoist hoof houl Jaw joist juice
Cause coin coon cows Lawn loin look loud
Pawn poise poop pouch Yawl youth Shawl shoot shout

The numerous **DIPHTHONGS** of the English Language have, in **SOUND SOUND**, been reduced to the four contained on this page—**au, oi, oo, ou**. Almost all eminent orthoepists have declared that these are the only ones that are of any use in the representation of true sound.

All other Diphthongs are represented (as sounded) by a Vowel or one of the retained Diphthongs. The following words contain Diphthongs (all of them wrong), and appended are the Vowels or properly-sounded Diphthongs doing duty for them:—**ain**, **gaol**, **pay**, represented by *a*; **Caesar**, **clean**, **reed**, **people**, represented by *e*; **friend**, represented by short *e*; **height**, represented by *i*; **coat**, **crow**, represented by *o*; **feud**, represented by *u*; **law**, represented by **au**; **box**, represented by **oi**; **now**, represented by **ou**.

Some of these Diphthongs have other sounds.

TRIPHTHONGS.

EAU has the sound of *o*, as in **Beau**; in **Beauty**, the sound of *u*.

IEU has the sound of *u*, as in **Adieu**; short *u* in **Lieutenant**.

EOU and **IOU** have various sounds, sometimes in one, and in other cases entering into two syllables.

AYE, EWE, EYE, VIEW, OEILIARDS, MANOEUVRE, BUOY.—Each of these Triphthongs occurs in English but once—as here indicated,

* * * The following poetry introduces another variety of letters for use in the SOUND SOUND system.

Ordinary Roman letters stand for the 23 Letters of the Common Alphabet and the Diphthongs (au, oi, oo, ou) —Light Roman Letters stand for the Short Vowels (a-void e-legant i-niquity e-perating upon). This kind of h helps to form the Compound Letters (ch, sh, th, zh).

THARZ A BUTEFOOL LAND ON HI.

Tharz a butefool land on hi;
 Too its glorz I fan wood fi,
 Hwen bi seroz prest down I leng fer a kroun
 In that butefool land on hi.
 In that butefool land I'l be,
 From erth and its karz set fre;
 Mi Jesuz iz thar, he'z gen too prepar
 A plas in that land fer me.

Tharz a butefool land on hi,
 I shal enter it bi and bi;
 Thar with frendz hand in hand, I shal wauk on the strand
 In that butefool land on hi.
 In that butefool land on hi, &c.

Tharz a butefool land on hi,
 Then hwi shood I fer too di,
 Hwen deth iz the wa too the relmz of da
 In that butefool land on hi?
 In that butefool land on hi, &c.

Tharz a butefool land on hi,
 And mi kindred itz blis enjoi;
 And methinks I nou se them wating fer me
 In that butefool land on hi.
 In that butefool land on hi, &c.

Tharz a butefool land on hi,
 Hwar I never shal wep or si,
 Fer mi Erther hath sed no terz shal be shed
 In that butefool land on hi.
 In that butefool land on hi, &c.

Tharz a butefool land on hi,
 Hwar we never shal sa "Good-bi;"
 Hwar the rityus wil sing, and thar korus wil ring
 In that butefool land on hi.
 In that butefool land on hi, &c.

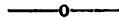
The Letters used on pages 4 and 5 for the *Sound Sound* Spelling will be employed for a First Reading Book. Called, No. 1 Style.—The same Letters (but rejecting descending ones) will be used for Elementary Works on various subjects. No. 2 Style.—The Letters used on the Broadsheet appended to this work will be used for Broadsheets generally. Broadsheet Style.—All other *Sound Sound* publications will appear in the Letters used for the hymn on this page.—Various sizes of each of the letters will be used, together with Italic and other requisite varieties.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN LETTERS.

oo.—There are two sounds of oo. The one contained in the Sound Sound Alphabet is heard in Boot. The other (heard in Foot) is not much used. There is such a very little difference between them, that it is hard to distinguish one from the other, and if a person pay no attention to the latter, custom will set him right. No word begins with this exceptional oo. It only occurs in the words book, cook, foot, good, hood, wood, understood, and withstood.

ETH.—This consonant is sounded rather softly in The, this, that, these, those, thou, they, thee, them, thy, their, and a vew few other common words.

Two letters (one of which might have been called uo—a short sound and very difficult to utter; the other tha) could have been added to the Sound Sound Alphabet, to meet the few words in the last two paragraphs, but it would have been absurd to have done so.



hw.—It is hardly necessary to say that, with about half a dozen exceptions, in words commencing with **wh**, the two letters are transposed in pronouncing them; nor is there much necessity to add that it was not brought about by a Phonetic system.

Vowel r occurs in some words immediately before Consonant **r**. To give both letters (the vowel and the consonant) the strict sound indicated in pronouncing dictionaries, requires that the voice should be prolonged so as to sound **r** twice in succession; thus, for instance, to utter the word Far as **Fr...r**. This is nonsensical, because it is far too much trouble to carry out in practice. Therefore, in this system, words containing Vowel **r** will be spelled as they are pronounced in humble life and the upper circles, viz.:—**Rnt** (aunt), **frthur** (father), **brle** (barley), **tr** (tar), **yrđ** (yard), &c.

ITALIAN E.—According to modern English usage, even in the best society, this letter has been superseded by short **u**.

ek.—This complex and foolish sound for zink (zingk), and words of that class, is given in some pronouncing dictionaries. To observe this sound of **e** is a positive bore, involving unnecessary trouble and savouring of affectation.

The reforms advocated in the three immediately foregoing paragraphs are carried out in practice, even by the well-informed. To cease advocating such enormities as those now in view would tend greatly to simplify the study of the English language—a language that has for years past cast off, and is even now rejecting, a host of absurdities. It is an especial pity that those in question should be perpetuated, for they stand greatly in the way of a reform in spelling, increase the number of “exceptional rules,” and each of the top two involves THE USE OF AN EXTRA LETTER (otherwise not needed) in an alphabet of sound.

ING.—This is termed a consonant in certain pronouncing dictionaries. It is mostly a termination to words, and is spelled ing.

THE COMMON SENSE OF A PHONETIC SYSTEM.

We have no means, at present, of Spelling and Reading by Sound. It takes years to accomplish what might, with a Language of Sound, be done in a few weeks.

The objects of a Phonetic System are two-fold : first, to act as an auxiliary to our present system in conveying true sound ; secondly, to bring about a Universal Language, if possible.

This latter may never be accomplished ; still the first object is a most important one.

To carry out this first object, with any chance of success, the Alphabet on which a Phonetic principle is founded must not at first, aim at any great difference between the formation of its own letters and the letters of the Old Alphabet. This must be left alone till the new system finds favour with the million.

As is shown in Sound Sound, to carry out a Phonetic principle there is no occasion for any alteration in the shape of the letters, nor is there a necessity to have new ones. If Sound Sound were likely to come into general use, then, to save time, the four Compound Letters and four Diphthongs (the only alteration there ever need be) introduced into Sound Sound would need a separate sign for each of them, seeing that each must be considered as a single letter in forming an Alphabet of Sound.

Mr. Price considers that to introduce these at first as single Letters would be to create an unnecessary prejudice in the public mind, to confuse the eye with unknown characters, to cause unnecessary trouble in learning, and to have two conflicting Alphabets before the public.

Therefore, he introduces Sound Sound as a system that, while differing in principle (but only sufficiently so to form an Alphabet of, and Reading by Sound) yet preserves the same appearance as the Old Alphabet, and introduces no letters but those found therein.

The present state of the English Language is so imperfect that not more than fifty words are pronounced as they are spelled. The way to spell each word has to be taught individually, and it takes many years to learn to spell perfectly. By the Sound Sound system, if two or three hours, at most, be devoted to learning the Alphabet, and two or three hours more to the principle of spelling, any child may be taught to spell any word immediately on hearing it pronounced, and it will also be enabled to read matter printed according to the system.

The present work is merely an elementary one, but it is intended to publish two series of books founded on the system—(1) works in interlinear style, that is, works of instruction and amusement, printed in the ordinary spelling, but having the more difficult words printed on the Sound Sound principle immediately above or below such words ; and (2) works of instruction and amusement printed wholly on the Sound Sound principle.

Sound Sound (as exemplified in these two classes of books) will be found of the greatest possible benefit to the following and other classes, in conveying the sound of words in print :—

PUPILS, saving immense trouble on the part of teachers.

SELF-STUDENTS, and those who read for amusement only, who may acquire the true sounds of words (technical terms included) while gaining knowledge on the one hand, or seeking amusement on the other.

ACTORS, CHARACTER ENTERTAINERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, AMATEUR ENTERTAINERS, &c., who may themselves write on paper, and be able to utter correctly and fluently, peculiarly-sounded words special to any imitation of character, &c.

Sound Sound is the most perfectly Natural English Alphabet that has been presented to the world. It has been made as simple and as little repugnant to existing spelling as possible. The Old Letters have been retained in their old form.

Nobody can judge of Sound Sound without some little study; but any person of ordinary intelligence who will look over the Alphabet and Spelling Pages for from one to three hours will master the principles of the system, recognise its beauties (to bring which together has been an immense trouble to Mr. Price), and wonder at the stupidity of our ordinary method of spelling. Mr. Price has taught three children to use the system in less time than three hours each.

The "Illustrated Pronouncing Pocket Dictionary," 6d.; the "Illustrated National Pronouncing Dictionary, 1s., both of them published by Collins and Co., of Paternoster Row, will (if the principles of Sound Sound be mastered first) show the Phonetic or true way of spelling English words.

In glancing over either of these or any other pronouncing dictionary, persons may be apt to tire of a Phonetic system, by observing that the sounds of some words differ slightly from the sounds in common use; but this merely shows, not a disadvantage in a Phonetic plan, but that ordinary usage is wrong. The judicious use of Sound Sound would set this mispronunciation right.

The thicker type (called Clarendon) used for Sound Sound occupies about one-seventh more space than ordinary Roman type; and more than that is saved by the fewer letters of which words are composed under the Sound Sound system. In progressive works Italic type uniform with the system, will be introduced.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE in the popular sense of the term, that is, for the Million of All Lands, will not become a realized fact for many years, if at all; but a Universal Language for the Classical Scholar, such as Latin was for many generations (and it is to a great extent general now), may not be of very remote realization. A Universal Language, even in this qualified sense, would be an incalculable boon in a scientific point of view, as the result of the means provided by it for the diffusion of ideas emanating from the eminent of every nation; while for commercial purposes (and commerce is sure to keep nearly equal pace with science in this respect), the result would be not less valuable.

There are great chances of the English Language attaining the honour of becoming a Universal Language of this modified character. The tongue most extensively spoken next to English is German, and eminent authorities have computed that at the present time the number of persons speaking English is twenty-four millions in excess of those talking German; and further that in A.D. 2000, taking increase of population as a basis, while rather more than five hundred millions will speak the Spanish tongue (which will then preponderate over German), nearly four times that number will find utterance in English. These estimates of course suppose that the English Language will not become even to the extent just indicated the Universal one in the meantime, although in the opinion of many eminent scholars it is probable that it will before A.D. 2000 become so, if not wholly universal. These opinions are founded upon much careful consideration of the characteristics and capabilities of the English tongue, as compared with those of other extensively-used tongues. Some of these expressed opinions come from foreigners, whose ideas cannot have been biassed in a national sense. But a Universal Language (whether universal in the most extended sense of the term, or merely for scientific and commercial purposes), will not be brought about on a sudden, at any date however distant. There must be a gradual preparation, and this must be achieved by the employment of a Natural Alphabet, or Alphabet of Sound, long before the desideratum itself can come into vogue. The use of such a means is essential to beat down the unnecessary and formidable obstacles in the shape of anomalous spelling that stand in the way of making the English Language of comparatively easy acquirement. Such a Natural Alphabet is provided by SOUND SOUND, which goes to the very root of the monstrous evil; making very few, and not a single unnecessary alteration in existing letters.

Reading, with a certainty of instantly catching the true sound of all words, by merely seeing how they are spelled, is acquired in half a dozen hours at most by SOUND SOUND; so that it may be very easily acquired in addition to the prevailing system of reading. Whilst it materially aids persons in reading by the existing plan, its acquirement helps on the adoption of a Universal Language of one or other of the kinds which have been indicated. Great benefit may be obtained by a course of reading on the Sound Sound principle (either in works printed on the plan in interlinear style, or wholly on the plan), even by advanced scholars, who know how to spell by the old system, but NOT ALWAYS how to pronounce. And what person, however learned, does not meet with words he cannot pronounce quite right: for is not the mind often influenced in pronunciation much more by the wrong sounding of words heard in every-day life than by instruction, however elaborate, which has been imparted?

ETYMOLOGICAL OBJECTIONS TO PHONETIC PRINCIPLES.

Many scholars would have the spelling of all English words regulated by purely Etymological principles, although (imperfect as

spelling now is) such principles have been continually departed from for many years past. These scholars would have etymological principles preserved, however injudicious the spelling may be for the words represented. Let them have their way if they like (that is, so far as they themselves are concerned) and keep on in the present "confusion worse confounded" system, while other persons grasp and hold fast to sound sound principles, and save themselves an immensity of trouble in the acquirement of spelling, reading, and knowledge generally.

The originator of Sound Sound (a compositor), while working in a printing office amongst other compositors, a class who are continually mis-spelling words in the course of their ordinary employment) noted for a short time the words these "professed spellers" mispronounced; and this is the result in the main, some five or six of the words being uttered by persons not connected with the printing office:—

Aufice for office, becus for because, close for clothes, conshien-shusly, cauphee for coffee, gawn for gone, git red for get rid, gurl, heat for eat, hit for it, ketch for catch, kittle for kettle, partiker-larly, pillar for pillow, promises, rens for rinse, sawft for soft, set for sit, setting for sitting, shetters, umberella, whitening, widur for widow, winders, wrop for wrap, zoology for zo-ology.

What can etymological spelling sticklers truthfully say to this? Why, that these compositors were continually, and PROPERLY so, mis-spelling words, and that if they as continually spelled them on a sound sound principle, they could not utter such vulgarisms, any more than the merely casual reader could under the like happy auspices. Spelling by sound, rather than etymologically, would ensure a pure pronunciation of language, and, as a matter of course, preserve its integrity.

"SOUND SOUND" AS APPLIED TO STUDIES.

⚡ Don't forget, when spelling the Sound Sound words, to call g, h, w, y, and z, by the names of gea, he, we, ye, and za.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

English Grammar (gram'ar) is divided into Orthography (orthog'rafe), Etymology (etemol'oje), Syntax (sin'taks), and Prosody (pros'ode).

ORTHOGRAPHY.

A *Syllable* (sil'abel) is part of a word, except that some words have but one syllable. *But-ter-fly* contains three syllables, as here shown.

The English Alphabet contains 26 Letters. Five of these (a, e, i, o, u) are *Vowels* (vou'eiz). The rest are *Consonants* (kon'sonantz), except that w and y are *Vowels* when they do not begin a word or syllable. Mind! When w or y does begin a word or syllable it is a consonant.

A *Monosyllable* (monosil'abel) is a word of one syllable; a *Disyllable* (dissil'abel) is a word of two syllables; a *Trissyllable* (trissil'abel) is a word of three syllables; and a *Polysyllable* (pol'esil'abel) is a word of four or more syllables.

Two vowels coming together form a *Diphthong* (dif'thong or dip'thong), as, ou in the word *out*.

STOPS THAT STOP.*

SENSIBLE STOPS.

MR. PRICE does not quarrel about the use of existing stops: he introduces original ones.

Stops show the full sense of the subjects we read and write about. They form a guide, in reading, for the proper alterations of the voice, such alterations being necessary that we may fully understand the subject OURSELVES, and our hearers thoroughly comprehend us. Our stock of stops is too small for this purpose; and we add to the evil by (as a matter of course) misplacing some of them.

To read properly, keep your eye a short distance in advance of the words you are uttering, has often been the advice given as a guide to reading properly. Readers should be able to SEE PLAINLY, BEFORE THEY GET TO THEM, full points and other stops of the same or nearly equal value. Stops that unmistakeably PULL UP the voice are needed, especially for children, who read monotonously because they cannot see the principal points SOON ENOUGH. The more important (in a resting sense) of the stops now in use are not large enough, or, in more appropriate words, BLACK enough, to be clearly SEEN IN ADVANCE. To gain this end, we require certain BLACK STOPS. Mr. Price, therefore, intends to print works "to teach how to read," in which black semicolons, colons, full points, notes of interrogation, and notes of admiration will be used—the ordinary full point to be employed for abbreviations.

Two kinds of full point, in fact, are needed in books teaching how to read, because that stop is used for two purposes: it DOES and it DOES NOT, entirely suspend the sense of the subject. These, when in use, may be called the "Minor Full Stop" and the "Major Full Stop."

Particular attention is directed to what Mr. Price has named the WAVED DASH, a new stop introduced by him to show what is known in Elocution as the SUSPENSIVE VOICE. This is a consistent point: it is "wavy," and so directs the voice to "flow on," gently, rather than come to an abrupt termination. The use of this waved dash is clearly shown in the Essay on Bricks, at page 15.

Printed Works may (for the guidance of Pupils and Students) be altered with a pen to Mr. Price's plan: that is to say, semicolons, colons, full points, notes of interrogation, and notes of admiration may be made blacker by being marked over.—The WAVED DASH may be inserted by running it downward, bearing just a little to the right.—Accented syllables may be underlined, or the accent may be inserted.—We may underline Transposition of Accent ("What is done cannot be undone"); and so we may Antithesis, or Opposition ("Many persons mistake the LOVE for the PRACTICE of virtue").—The waved dash may be marked under words to be lengthened.—Where the sense will at all bear it, a comma may be placed before and after a word, to demonstrate the well-known fact that such a procedure throws emphasis on the word.

* This title is appropriate, because the black stops of the system, by being seen soon enough, stop the reader at the proper moment.

From Dr. Blair's sermon *On Death*.

All things around you are mortal and perishing. Cities, states, and empires have their period set. The proudest monuments of human art moulder into dust. Even the works of nature wax old and decay. ? In the midst of this universal tendency to change, could you expect that to your frame alone a permanent duration should be given. The great and the good... the prince and the peasant... the renowned and the obscure... travel alike the road which leads to the grave.

The pain of death cannot be very long, and is probably less severe than that which you have at other times experienced. The pomp of death is more terrifying than death itself. It is to the weakness of imagination that it owes its chief power of dejecting your spirits; for, when the force of mind is roused, there is almost no passion of our nature but what has showed itself able to overcome the fear of death. Honour has defied death; love has despised it; shame has rushed upon it; revenge has disregarded it; grief a thousand times has wished for its approach. ? Is it not strange that reason and virtue cannot give you strength to surmount that fear, which, even in feeble minds, so many passions have conquered.

Here appears the great importance of those discoveries which Christianity has made concerning the government of the universe. It reveals the Almighty, not as a creator only and a judge, but as a compassionate parent, who knows our frame, who remembers we are dust, who pities us as a father pitieth his children; and with whom there is forgiveness, that he may be loved as well as feared.

* * * The great sacrifice which our Redeemer offered for guilt shows us the forfeit of guilt paid by a divine personage on our behalf; and allows us to look up to the Governor of the world, as merciful to the guilty in consistency with justice and order. But still some anxiety might remain concerning the extension of that mercy to our own case in particular. An invisible sovereign is an awful idea; almighty unknown power is always formidable, and would be ready to overwhelm the spirit of the feeble, were not an intercessor with that sovereign revealed. This intercessor is one who lived and acted in our nature; who not only knows, but who experienced our frailty; who has all the feelings of a brother for human infirmity and distress; who himself passed through that valley of the shadow of death which is now opening on us.

But what completes the triumph of good men over death is the prospect of eternal felicity. * * * Christianity has put an end to all hesitation and doubt on this important subject.

* * * Not only has it informed us that a state of perfect felicity is prepared for the righteous, but it has added to this information a variety of circumstances which render that state sensible to our imagination, and encouraging to our hopes. It represents it as fully secured by the gracious undertaking of the Saviour of the world. It describes it as AN INHERITANCE, to which he has given his followers a right and title. He is said to have taken possession of it in their name.

[The Full Points employed on this page will be used by Mr. Price for Elementary Reading Books; those on page 14 for more advanced Reading Books.]

A person, while exhibiting a clever optical instrument, by using which you could, apparently, see through a brick, essayed this little essay.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I'll tell you how we came to show this Brick, and why we gave to our science the name of Brickology●

A month or two ago, I was at an hotel wherein dwelt for the nonce an old gentleman, who having heard much about heroes and heroines, invariably called them bricks● One day he addressed me somewhat in this style:—

"? Napoleon the First and Napoleon the Third, were they true bricks● No, not a bit of it! Their ambition...their love of power...their never-to-be-satisfied vanity...led them on to conquer countries, and sacrifice thousands upon thousands of human lives in their mad career of territorial robbery● Napoleon No. 3, however, thank God! has had his little murdering game cut short, although to-day tens of thousands of half-starving, helpless widows and orphans in France have to mourn the consequences of the recent war and seige in that unhappy country● Bah! Napoleon the First was no true brick; nor was Napoleon the Third● They worked for self and power, for sensuality and ambition, and for aggrandisement—from beginning to end● THEY were no true bricks!

"Grace Darling! She who dared the wild tumult of the ocean...she who dashed amidst the frenzied waves...she who waged war with Nature in one of her maddest moods...and all this in a frail boat...her only desire being to save human lives (which she did, at the risk of her own)...*she* was a true brick!

"John Howard, the Prison Philanthropist! who reformed the gross mismanagement of gaols in this kingdom and on the continent, and every day ran the risk of catching that hideous malady, the gaol fever—*he* was a true brick●

"Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans! who led on the soldiers of her trampled country to subdue the foe, and afterwards went with indomitable pluck to the stake—*she* too was a true brick●

"The Glorious Martyrs of Old! they who boldly defied the iniquitous laws of this, their country, by reading and spreading the glad tidings conveyed in God's Holy Word; and then died pluckily (some of them without a groan, or even a murmur) on the flaming piles of Smithfield...*they*...oh, yes! *they*, INDEED, were true bricks●

"William Tell...brave William Tell! who collected together his mountaineer comrades, and led them on to dash boldly against the oppressors of his country...*he* likewise was a true brick●

"Fie upon it! Your Great Army Commanders are not true bricks—none of them—except one—the gallant, practical, idolized Duke of Cambridge●

"Your Honorary Colonels even are not true bricks, save, of course, that very brave and highly distinguished veteran, the Prince of Snails●

"Your true bricks are they who "do good by stealth, and blush

to find it fame●" Your true bricks are to be found in every rank of life● Your earnest, active preachers... your Sunday school teachers... your public officials who are above bribery... your charitable people who descend not to vain motives, but give for the Lord's sake, believing in an ample reward hereafter... your fair tradesmen, who will not adulterate their articles nor cheat in quality, weight, or measure... THESE, and SUCH AS THESE, are the True Bricks of Society: their actions are pure, and YOU CAN SEE THROUGH THEM●

"LEARN" (added the old gentleman, speaking to me even more impressively than he had hitherto done) "LEARN TO SEE THROUGH BRICKS, AND TEACH THE PUBLIC HOW TO DO IT●" CALL THE SCIENCE BRICKOLOGY●"

"I will," answered I; and I have kept my word, though in a sense different to that specified by the old gentleman● I am here to-day, ladies and gentlemen, to SHOW YOU HOW TO SEE THROUGH A BRICK — CLEAN THROUGH IT●

This effusion is entitled "Exertion Necessary." Mr. Price cannot give the author of it, because he copied it (minus some of the stops) from a work on English Composition, the compiler of which omitted to do so. Our friend is, at the time, treating on "Poetical License," which fact may account for his neglect.

By ceaseless action all that is subsists;	1
Constant rotation of the unwearied wheel,	2
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health,	3
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads	4
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves;	5
Its own revolency upholds the world●	6
The law by which all creatures else are bound	7
Binds man the lord of all. Himself derives	8
No mean advantage from a kindred cause,	9
From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease●	10
The sedentary stretch their lazy length	11
When custom bids, but no refreshment find,	12
For none they need; the languid eye—the cheek	13
Deserted of its bloom—the flaccid, shrunk,	14
And withered muscle—and the vapid soul—	15
Reproach their owner with that love of rest,	16
To which he forfeits e'en that rest he loves●	17
They who are alert and active measure life	18
By its true worth, the comfort it affords,	19
And theirs alone seems worthy of the name●	20
Good health and its associate in the most,	21
Good temper—spirits prompt to undertake	22
And not soon spent, though in an arduous task—	23
The powers of fancy and strong thought are theirs●	24
E'en age itself seems privileged in them	25
With clear exemption from its own defects.	26
A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front	27
The veteran shows, and gracing a gray beard	28
With youthful smiles descends towards the grave,	29
Sprightly, and old almost without decay.	30

THE SOUND SOUND ALPHABET.—See page 2.

a, b, d, e, f, g*, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, y, z.

Called ... *gea he*

we ye za

*g is not called je, but gea, as those Letters are sounded in the word *Gear*.

Singly-uttered Letters .. ch, sh, th, zh. au, oi, oo, ou.

Called ... *che csh eth zha au oi oo ou*

Short Vowels .. a, e, i, o, u—a-void e-legant i-niquity o-perating u-pon

THE LORD'Z PRAIR.

OUR Fether, hwich rt in heven, Haloed be Thi nam. Thi kingdom kam. Thi wil be dun in erth, Az it iz in heven. Giv us this da our dale bred. And fergiv us our trespasses, Az we fergiv them that trespass agenst us. And led us not intoo temtashun; But delivur us from evil: For thin iz the kingdom, The pou'ar and the glore, For evur and evur. Amen.

On the title page of the cover of this little publication are detailed some of the advantages conferred by SOUND SOUND in the study of the English Language, as the spelling now stands. Further, it is, in no mean degree, calculated to simplify and render familiar any better plan which may hereafter be generally adopted for a Method of Spelling by Sound, should a better plan be discovered. SOUND SOUND may, too, aid in bringing about a Universal Language, or one so far universal as to meet the wants of the Scholar and the Commercial World. But let it be borne in mind, that as neither Spelling by Sound, nor a Universal Language (even of a modified character) may ever be brought about,—SOUND SOUND has been so constructed as to confer its great benefits in the PRESENT condition of the English Language.

h forming part of ch, sh, th, and zh, is crossed like t on page 7; on other pages it has a dot at bottom; and on the broad-sheet it is dotted at top. This is mentioned to prevent confusion.

C. W. Price has published the following Works in the ordinary printing. They are on Sheets, and in the same type as the one attached to this work.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.—Contains the Abbreviations in Daily Use; Degrees and Orders borne by Aristocratic, Literary, and Military Celebrities, &c. All young persons should possess this information. Price 3d.; post free, 4d.

IRREGULAR VERBS.—Contains those mostly in use, with their Past Tenses and Past Participles, which, more than anything else, cause Mistakes in speaking. A new method is adopted to point out those more frequently made. Price 3d.; post free, 4d.

*** These Sheets are well printed, from new type.

